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scale farmer needs co-operation of this sort, but an American reader, familiar with the very considerable development of co-operation among large-scale fruit growers and other agriculturists in the United States, is naturally disposed to underestimate the importance of small-scale farming as a condition of successful co-operation. Co-operation has certainly rendered great economic service to the peasant farmer of Europe, enabling him to hold his own in the "agricultural revolution" of the last century, but the assumption that co-operation is not equally essential and advantageous to the large-scale farmer seems unwarranted. Finally there is a restatement of the relation of co-operation to trade unionism, to socialism, and to capitalism, which is satisfactory and conventional. One who reads Mr. Fay's book will be well informed as to the extent and diverse character of successful co-operative association in European countries. Many of these forms seem more or less well adapted to the present needs and capacities of American communities.

J. C.

Socialism. By JOHN SPARGO. 2d ed. New York: Macmillan, 1909. 8vo, pp. xiv+349. \$1.25.

The revising for this edition has been so extensive as to increase the size of the book by about one-third. As this would indicate, the chief changes have been in the nature of additions, though a few errors have been corrected and in some cases more elaborate explanations attempted. Among the additions are a fuller account of the American career and influence of Robert Owen, and an enlarged discussion on the bearing of the theory of the materialistic conception of history upon religion. Most important of all, however, is the appearance of a new chapter on "The Means of Realization."

In this chapter the author frankly admits that he cannot tell exactly how the socialist state will come, but can only suggest the tendencies making for it, and point out the difficulties to be overcome. It will be an evolutionary, not a revolutionary change, however, for "no considerable body of socialists anywhere in the world today, and no socialist whose words have any influence in the movement, believe that there will be a sudden, violent change from capitalism to socialism." Some of the steps in this process will be the extension of the franchise rights, the initiative, the referendum, and the election of judges. The taking-over of productive property—the socialization of wealth—must also be gradual and piecemeal. The exact manner will have to be determined by the people at the time it is undertaken and cannot be dictated in advance on abstract principle. Therefore whether compensation should be paid cannot now be decided, though Mr. Spargo is careful to insist that "all the leading socialists of the world agree that compensation could be paid without doing violence to a single socialist principle, and most of them favor it." If the property were paid for in bonds the unearned increment of the bondholders could then be slowly eliminated by closing the field for productive investment and establishing a progressive income tax, a bond tax, and an inheritance tax. Thus, through easy and peaceful means the change may be brought about. This fairly typifies the growing spirit of opportunism now so rapidly gaining ground among the socialists of the country—a development which if long continued will bring us to the point where the distinction between the opportunist socialist and the advanced reformer will be narrow indeed.